THE ELIZABETH CITY STAR
AND
North Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

Vol V — Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, April 15, 1826. — No. 18.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
Benjamin Albertson,

At Three Dollars *per annum, or* Two Dollars *for six months, payable in advance.*

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

A Whisper to a Newly-Married Pair.

A WHISPER TO THE WIFE.

"If possible, let your husband suppose you think him a *good* husband, and it will be a strong stimulus to his being so. As long as he thinks he possesses the character, he will take some pains to deserve it: but when he has once lost the name, he will be very apt to abandon the reality altogether." I remember at one time being acquainted with a lady who was married to a very worthy man. Attentive to all her comforts and wishes, he was just what the world calls a very good husband; and yet his manner to his wife was cold and comfortless, and he was constantly giving her *heart*, though never her *reason*, cause to complain of him. But she was a woman of excellent sense, and never upbraided him. On the contrary, he had every cause for supposing she thought him the best husband in the world; and the consequence was, that instead of the jarring and discord which would have been inevitably produced had she been in the habit of finding fault with him, their lives passed on in uninterrupted peace.

I know not any attraction which renders a woman at all times so agreeable to her husband, as cheerfulness or good-humor. It possesses the powers ascribed to magic: it gives charms where charms are not; and imparts beauty to the plainest face. Men are naturally more thoughtful and more difficult to amuse and please than women. Full of cares and business, what a relaxation to a man is the cheerful countenance and pleasant voice of the gentle mistress of his home! On the contrary, a gloomy, dissatisfied manner is an antidote to affection; and though a man may not seem to notice it, it is chilling and repulsive to his feelings, and he will be very apt to seek elsewhere for those smiles and that cheerfulness which he finds not in his own house

In the article of dress, study your husband's taste, and endeavor to wear what he thinks becomes you best. The opinion of others on this subject is of very little consequence, if *he* approves.

Make yourself as useful to him as you can, and let him see you employed as much of your time as possible in *economical* avocations.

At dinner, endeavor to have his favorite dish dressed and served up in the manner he likes best. In observing such trifles as these, believe me, gentle lady, you study your own comfort just as much as his.

Perhaps your husband may occasionally bring home an unexpected guest to dinner. This is not at all times convenient. But beware, gentle lady, beware of frowns. Your fare at dinner may be scanty, but make up for the deficiency by smiles and good humor. It is an old remark, "cheerfulness in the host is always the surest and most agreeable mode of welcome to the guest."—Perhaps, too, unseasonable visitors may intrude, or some one not particularly welcome may come to spend a few days with you. Trifling as these circumstances may be, they require a command of feeling and temper: but remember, as you journey on, inclination must be continually sacrified; and recollect also, that the *true* spirit of hospitality lies, (as an old writer remarks,) not in giving great dinners and sumptuous entertainments, but in receiving with kindness and cheerfulness those who *come* to you, and those who *want* your assistance.

Endeavor to feel pleased with your husband's bachelor friends. It always vexes and disappoints a man when his wife finds fault with his favorites—the favorites and companions of his youth, and probably those to whom he is bound not only by the ties of friendship, but by the cords of gratitude.

Encourage in your husband a desire for reading out at night. When the window curtains are drawn, the candles lighted, and you are all seated after tea, round the fire, how can his time be better employed? *You* have your work to occupy you: *he* has nothing to do but to sit and to think; and perhaps to think too that this family scene is extremely stupid. Give interest to the monotonous hours by placing in his hand some entertaining but useful work. The pleasure which you derive from it will encourage him to proceed; while remarks on the pages will afford interesting and animating topics for conversation.

Is he fond of music? When an appropriate moment occurs, sit down with cheerfulness to your piano or harp; recollect the airs that are wont to please him most, and indulge him by playing those favorite tunes. Tell me, gentle lady, when was your time at this accomplishment so well devoted? While he was your *lover*, with what readiness, and in your very best manner, would you touch the chords; and on every occasion what pains did you take to captivate! And now that he is become your *husband*, (methinks at this moment I see a blush mantling in your cheek,) now that he is your husband, has pleasing him become a matter of indifference to you?

Particularly shun what the world calls in ridicule, "Curtain lectures." When you both enter your room at night, and shut to your door, endeavor to shut out at the same moment all discord and contention, and look on your chamber as a retreat from the vexations of the world, a shelter sacred to peace and affection.

I cannot say I much approve of man and wife at all times opening each other's letters. There is more, I think, of vulgar familiarity in this than of decency or confidence. Besides a sealed letter is sacred; and every one likes to have the first reading of their own letters.

Perhaps your husband may be fond of absenting himself from home, and giving to others that society which you have a right to expect; clubs, taverns, &c. &c. may be his favorite resort. In this case it may perhaps be necessary to have recourse to mild reasoning;—but never—I again repeat—never to clamorous dispute. And the fonder he seems of quitting his home, the greater should be your effort to make yourself and your fireside agreeable to him. This may appear a difficult task; but I recommend nothing that I have not myself seen successfully practised. I once knew a lady who particularly studied her husband's character and disposition; and I have seen her, when he appeared sullen, fretful, and inclined to go out, invite a friend, or perhaps a few friends, to spend the evening, prepare for him at dinner the dish she knew he liked best, and thus, by her kind, cheerful manner, make him forget the peevishness which had taken possession of him. Believe it from me, and let it take deep root, gentle lady, in your mind, that a good-humored deportment, a comfortable fireside, and a smiling countenance, will do more towards keeping your husband at home than a week's logic on the subject.

Is he fond of fishing, fowling, &c.? When those amusements do not interfere with business or matters of consequence, what harm can result from them? Strive then to enter into his feelings with regard to the pleasure which they seem to afford him, and endeavor to feel interested in his harmless accounts and chat respecting them. Let *his* favorite dog be your favorite also; and do not with a surly look as I have seen some wives put on, say in his hearing, "That Cato, or Rover, or Ranger, is the most troublesome dog and the greatest pest in the world."

If the day he goes out on these rural expeditions be cold or wet, do not omit having his shirt and stockings aired for him at the fireside. Such little attentions never fail to please; and it is well worth your while to obtain good-humor by such easy efforts.

Should he be obliged to go to some distant place or foreign land, at once and without indecision, if circumstances render it at all practicable, let your determination be made in the beautiful and expressive language of Scripture: "Entreat me not to leave thee, nor to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God—Where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me." (*Ruth* i. 16, 17.) If his lot be comfortless, why not lessen those discomforts by your society? and if pleasure and gaiety await him, why leave him exposed to the temptations which pleasure and gaiety present? A woman never appears in so respectable a light, never to so much advantage, as when under the protection of her husband.

Even occasional separations between man and wife I am no friend to, when they can be avoided. It is not to your advantage, believe me, gentle lady, to let him see how well he can do without you. You may probably say, "Absence is at times unavoidable." Granted: I only contend such intervals of absence should be short, and occur as seldom as possible.

Perhaps it may be your luckless lot to be united to an unkind husband—a man who cares not whether he pleases or displeases, whether you are happy or unhappy. If this be the case, hard is your fate, gentle lady, very hard! But the die is cast; and you must carefully remember that no neglect of duty on *his* part can give a legitimate sanction to a failure of duty on *yours*. The sacredness of those ties which bind you as a wife remain equally strong and heavy whatever be the conduct of your husband; and galling as the chain may be, you must ever endeavor (or resignation to bear it, till the Almighty, by lightening it, pleases to crown your goodness and efforts with success.

When at the Throne of Grace, (I address you as a religious woman,) be fervent and persevering in your prayers for your husband; and by your example endeavor to allure him to that heaven towards which you are yourself aspiring; that, if your husband *be not won*, as the sacred writer says, *he may without the word*, be won by the conversation (or conduct) of the wife.

Your husband perhaps may be addicted to gambling, horse-racing, drinking, &c. These are serious circumstances; and mild remonstrance must be occasionally used to oppose them; but do not let your arguments rise to loud or clamorous disputing. Manage your opponent like a skilful general, and constantly watching the appropriate moment for retreat. To *convince* without *irritating*, is one of the most difficult as well as most desirable points of argument. Perhaps this may not be in your power: at all events, make the attempt; first praying to God for direction, and then leaving to him the result.

Or, gentle lady, you may perhaps be united to a man of a most ungenial mind, who, though a very good sort of husband, differs from you in every sentiment. What of this? You must only make the best of it. Look around.—Numbers have the same, and infinitely worse complaints to make; and, truly, when we consider what real misery there is in the world, it seems the height of folly fastidiously and foolishly to refine away our happiness by allowing such worthless trifles to interfere with our comfort.

There are very few husbands so bad as to be destitute of good qualities, and probably very decided ones. Let the wife search out and accustom herself to dwell on those good qualities, and let her treat *her own* errors, not *her husband's*, with severity. I have seldom known a dispute between man and wife in which faults *on both sides* were not conspicuous; and really it is no wonder; for we are so quick sighted to the imperfections of others, so blind and lenient to our own, that in cases of discord and contention, we throw all the blame on the opposite party, and never think of accusing ourselves. In general, at least, this is the case.

I was lately acquainted with a lady, whose manner to her husband often attracted my admiration. Without appearing to do so, she would contrive to lead to those subjects in which he appeared to most advantage. Whenever he spoke, she seemed to listen as if what he was saying was worth attending to.—And if at any time she differed from him in opinion, it was done so gently as scarcely to be perceived even by himself. She was quite as well informed (perhaps more so) and as sensible as himself, and yet she always appeared to think him superior in every point. On all occasions she would refer to him, asking his opinion, and appearing to receive information at the very moment perhaps she was herself imparting it. The consequence was, there never was a happier couple, and I am certain he thought her the most superior woman in the world.

I repeat, it is amazing how trifles—the most insignificant trifles—even a word, even a look—yes, truly, a look, a glance—completely possess the power, at times, of either pleasing or displeasing. Let this sink deep in your mind: remember, that to endeavor to keep your husband in constant good-humor is one of the first duties of a wife.

(To be continued.)

NEWBERN, March 18.—The rapidity with which the wilderness of our country improves under the mild influence of our political institutions, is truly wonderful, and is, perhaps, as strongly exhibited in the Floridas as in any other quarter. The wilderness is, indeed, there beginning to blossom like the rose. We have before us a letter from Pensacola to a friend of ours, which states that, the appearance of the country is completely metamorphosed:—

"The troops have been employed in cutting a road from Tampa to the Alfatchaway settlement for the last four months, and have just finished. They cut 150 miles, built five bridges, and made five causeways, some nearly a mile long, in 110 days, with about 100 men. A thing almost unparalleled, when we consider that the road was twenty feet wide, and through thick woods nearly all the way. I have only room to state further, that there has been a severe fire in Mobile, in which several persons were burnt to death. They don't manage things here as we do at home."

This day the important subject of the Mission to Panama will be called up in the House of Representatives; where there can be no doubt it will undergo a full and spirited discussion. It is probable that this question will occupy the attention of the House for many days.

[*Nat. Jour.*

We congratulated our readers, in our paper of Thursday last, on the near approach of the termination of a discussion which has occupied the attention of the House and the country for the last six or seven weeks. As we then stated, the reply of Mr. M'Duffie closed the argument on this important subject; the remarks which have succeeded being only such as naturally grew out of that reply, in the shape of explanations and rebutters. Many gentlemen, we believe, had originally intended to deliver their views on the subject, and had prepared themselves for that purpose: and among them, were some of the most able and the oldest members of the House.—Looking to the state of the public business, however, as well as to the time which has been already consumed by this question, these gentlemen forbore to mingle in the debate; and, by this discreet and disinterested course, assisted materially to abridge a discussion which might otherwise have exhausted the residue of the session.—[*Ibid.*

The discussion on the amendment of the Constitution has occupied much time, and has excited far less interest than, from the magnitude of the subject, might have been anticipated. The speeches generally have been respectable for talent, & some of them have been able; but it has not unfrequently happened that the Speakers have addressed a very thin house. During the last two days the discussion became more animated, if not more edifying, by a recurrence to the events connected with the recent election. It has terminated, as our readers will perceive, in a decisive rejection of the district system, and in the adoption, by a very large majority, of the abstract proposition, that the Constitution ought to be so amended, as that the choice of President should not devolve on the House of Representatives. The principle of this amendment may be supposed to be approved by all; and it is indeed the doctrine of the exising Constitution, which manifestly supposes an election by the House not the best mode of effecting a choice. The difficulty is, how otherwise to dispose of the case, which arises on the failure of the people to make choice of a President at the primary election. Whether any provision for that contingency, more free from objection than that which now exists, can be devised, is a question on which the House has yet taken no vote, and intimated no opinion. Individual sentiments are, we believe, extremely various; and as far as our own observation extends, we deem it pretty certain that no one of the proposed projects will unite so great a number of friends and supporters, as the existing provision itself. We consider it, therefore, highly improbable that any amendment of the Constitution, in respect to the choice of President, will be proposed by Congress to the States. We may add that the two objects of keeping the election from the House of Representatives, and of choosing the President by a district vote, appear in the original conception to have been parts of one design, and the failure of one renders the attainment of the other still less likely to be effected.—[*Ibid.*

ANECDOTE OF A PERSIAN EMPEROR.

A Persian Emperor when hunting, perceived a very old man planting a walnut tree, & advancing towards him asked his age. The peasant replied, "I am four years old." An attendant rebuked him for uttering such absurdities in the presence of the emperor. "You censure me without cause," replied the peasant, "I did not speak without reflection, for the wise do not reckon that time which has been lost in folly and the cares of the world; I therefore consider that to be my real age; which has been past in serving the deity, and discharging my duty to society." The emperor, struck with the singularity of the remark, observed, "Thou canst not hope to see the trees thou art planting come to perfection."—"True," answered the sage, "but since others have planted that we might eat, it is right that we should plant for the benefit of others."—"Excellent," exclaimed the emperor; upon which, as was the custom whenever any one was honored with the applause of the sovereign, a purse bearer presented the old man with a thousand pieces of gold. On receiving them, the shrewd peasant made a low obedience, and added, "O king, other men's trees come to perfection in the space of forty years, but mine have produced fruit as soon as they were planted." "Bravo," said the monarch, and a second purse of gold was presented, when the old man exclaimed, "The trees of others bear fruit only once a year, but mine have yielded two crops in one day," "Delightful!" replied the emperor, and a third purse of gold was given; after which putting spurs to his horse, the monarch retreated saying, "Reverend father, I dare not stay longer, lest thy wit should extinguish my treasury."

Natural Curiosity.—On Sunday afternoon a monstrous catfish weighing 40 pounds was caught on board the steam boat Enterprize; when taken on deck, a bunch of tape worms some thousand in number came from his mouth—on opening his maw the following articles were found in his belly. The maw of a large fish full of provision, the claw of a hawk, one lb. salt beef, the jaw bone of a hog, the teeth of which were partly digested, a lightwood knot, and about a pound of corn bread, besides several rib bones of a hog; this is a fact that can be attested by the captain and mate of the Boat and by a gentleman of high respectability of this city.

*** However incredible this phenomenon may appear, it is no less true.—[*Darien Gaz.*

SILK.—The sewing silk and raw silk produced in Windham county, Con. is estimated to be worth 45,000 dollars per annum.

Late from Europe.

The *Columbia*, Capt. Graham, arrived at New-York 1st inst. from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 3rd of March, by which the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a Liverpool paper of the 2nd March, and London dates to the 1st, inclusive.

The papers do not announce any political event of the great importance. The commercial advices are very gloomy.

The Duke of Wellington had proceeded with a splendid retinue of six carriages to congratulate the Emperor Nicholas on his accession.—He arrived at Berlin on the 17th February.

The Liverpool Mercury says, "we can state on authority on which we ourselves place the greatest reliance, that urgent political negotiations, and not Court etiquette, is the chief object of the Duke's journey. To prevent the general war to which the march of Russian troops against Turkey might lead, he is empowered to offer our co-operation for effecting the immediate and complete independence of Greece."

The accounts from St. Petersburg are into February. It was said four hundred officers of distinction would be condemned to death. The arrest of Wm. Küchelbecker, had just taken place in Warsaw.

The failure of *L. A. Goldschmidt & Co*, one of the most eminent houses in London, was announced on the 15th. They were contractors for the following foreign loans:—Danish 5 per cents. (paid off by the new 3 per cents.) Mexican 5 per cent. stock; Colombian 6 per cents; and Portuguese 5 per cents. Few failures that could happen would be more severely felt in every quarter of the globe. Their connections with North and South America was most extensive. In the early part of 1825, this house was worth a million & a half sterling. Mr. Hurtz retired from the concern about that time, worth 100,000*l*. It is said the real security for their loans cannot be affected by the event; that, had they continued solvent, they could not have paid the dividends unless funds were remitted; and, if the governments remit these funds, the dividends can just as well be paid thro' any other house. Mr. Goldschmidt died on the 18th, it was supposed in consequence of this event.

The failure of E. J. Symonds, Levy Brothers, S. H. Israel, and D. Mocatta, all eminent foreign brokers, was also announced on the 15th.—Mr. Mocatta is said to be connected by marriage with Rothschild.

Other important failures, were subsequently announced, among them, May, Alewyn & Co. Butler, Brothers & Co. and Sir John Perring, Shaw & Co. in London. The latter house was the Agent for the Banks at Brighton, Canterbury, Devenport, St. Albans, Thetford, and Sittingbourne.

In the Country, the Banks of Dilworth, Arthington & Birkitt, at Lancaster, Crowdson & Co. Manchester, and of Hagus & Co. of the Malton Bank, in Yorkshire, had stopped payment.

The news of the failure of Goldschmidt, produced a great sensation on the Continent. In Amsterdam, it is said, six of the principal merchants stopped on hearing the intelligence.

The House of Benecke, of Berlin, has failed for 900,000 dollars.

The House of Reichenbeck & Co. of Leipsic, has failed for about half a million sterling. It was one of the first houses in the wool trade.

Great depression existed in the Yorkshire market. At Leeds &c. the demand for cloths, was scarcely ever known to be so flat. In Manchester the present price of goods was fifty per cent lower than in April 1825.

We notice in the London Gazette, of Jan. 30th, the name of Geo. Bingley, of N. York, merchant. Mr. King, the great turpentine distiller in London, has stopped payment.

The number of bankrupts announced in England the first six weeks of this year, was 514.

The distress among the laboring classes out of employ, in many of the manufacturing districts, was extreme. At Spitalfields, many familes were actually starving. A member of the common council of London, said he was a manager of a fund for the relief of the houseless poor, at which no less than 1000 applicants were supplied twice a day with a two penny loaf, and a glass of water.—At Norwich, the troops had been called out to quell a riot.

The Bank of England has agreed to assist the commercial interest by loans to the amount of three million on pledges of merchandize. This it was thought would have the effect to improve business.

An armistice was concluded between the British and Burmese armies on the 23d of Sept. to last for 33 days.

It is said Spain has agreed to acknowledge the independence of the South American States.

By the new treaty between France and England, neither nation can after the 5th inst. import into the other country, for consumption, the produce of Asia, Africa, and America.—This provision appears to be unpopular in England. Mr. Robertson, who is opposed to the free trade system, said in the H. of Commons, that the effect of it would be in a great measure to deprive the British of the carrying trade, and to destroy the warehousing system.

A bill has passed the House of Commons, providing for the issue of $30,500,000 of exchequer bills for 1826.

Previous to the failure of Goldschmidt, the average fall on S. American Stocks, from the prices at which they were issued, was 40 per cent. On the announcement of that event, Colombian bonds fell to 28, 40, and the Mexican, to 50. The former had subsequently advanced to 50, 48½, and the Mexican Six per Cents, to 63, 62.

The amount of Goldschmidt's debts was stated to be three millions and a half sterling.

The last letters from London, quote U. S. Bank Stock at 120 10.

The King of England was suffering with an attack of gout.

The Hon. Robert Gordon, was appointed Minister to Brazil.

Died in Russia, Count Romanzow, the great patron of science and literature.

Also, in London, Mr. Knight, the celebrated comedian.

The highly respected Lindley Murray, the author of English Grammar, and many other approved works on education, died on the morning of the 23d of February, at his house at Holdgate, near York, in the 81st year of his age, and in the full possession of all his mental faculties.—Mr. M. was a quaker, and a native of Pennsylvania.

London Feb. 17.—In consequence of the illiberal treatment Mr. KEAN has met with in some parts of the U. States, a committee of gentlemen is now forming to take into consideration measures for recalling him to the British stage.

The French Government has issued a new and important decree regulating the trade of Guadaloupe and Martinique.—After the 1st of July next, foreign vessels are to be allowed to import certain articles of produce and manufactures into Bassaterre, Point Petre, St. Pierres, Fort Royal, and Trinity, but to no other places in these Colonies, on the same duties and tonnage as French vessels have to pay. The articles and duties are enumerated in two tables:—Live Animals, Salt Beef, Firewood, Vegetables, Corn, Salt Fish, Rice, Salt, Tobacco, Lumber, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Coal, Hides, Forage, Fruits, Balsams, Liquorice, Indigo, Quinquina, Rocoa, Roots, Elephants Teeth, Cows and Horses, Herbs, Barks and many other articles. The same articles may be exported to foreign places on the same terms as imported. Flour is to be admitted only in cases of emergency, and then the quantity is not to exceed 4000 barrels. Articles not enumerated as admission remain prohibited.

Great Freshet——The papers from Maine give accounts of a freshet on the borders of Kennebeck river, caused by rain on the 23d and 24th ult. which they represent as unparalleled for more than thirty-five years. The river burst its covering of ice (20 inches thick) and overflowed its banks on Saturday night and did not subside until sunset on Sunday last. At Hallowell the water rose more than a foot higher than it did in the great freshet of 1796, and the damage done by the water and ice is stated at $12,000.—A part of Mr. Hammel's house was carried away; Mr. Tenney's Inspection office was capsized; M. Wyman's stoop was driven into Elias Bond's garden, &c. At Gardiner the water was 15 feet above high water mark. Mr. R. H. Gardiner's warehouse on the Long wharf was swept into the dock; J. P. Hunter & Co. lost a great number of logs; a boat builder's shop belonging to Mr. Patten was crushed by the ice and logs driven upon it; a fishing schooner of Enoch Dill was destroyed. Loss in Gardiner is thought not to exceed $5000.

The Bridge (almost new) at Waterville is said to be principally destroyed.

Considerable quantities of lumber, staves and shingles were carried off by the water.

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Conservation of recent fruits, by means of sugar, in a liquid state.

A great number of fruits in their natural state may be conserved in a fluid, transparent syrup, of such a consistence as will prevent them from spoiling. This method of conserving fruits requires some care; for if they are too little impregnated with sugar, they do not keep, and if the syrup is too concentrated, the sugar crystallizes and thus spoils the conserved fruit.

Method of conserving Apricots by means of Sugar—Plums, Damsons, Green Gages, Peaches, Nectarines.

Take apricots, not too ripe, cut a small slit near the stem end of the fruit, and push out the stone; simmer them in water till nearly half done; then peel them, and simmer them again for about twenty minutes in a syrup made of two parts by measure of water, and one part by weight of loaf sugar. When this has been done, put them aside for about twelve hours; strain off the syrup and to one pint of it add four ounces of lump sugar; simmer the fruit again for about ten minutes in this concentrated syrup; skim off the impurities that rise to the surface, and repeat the simmering of the fruit in the syrup three or four times; and lastly, put the apricots into pots, and cover them with a syrup made of seven ounces, by measure, of water, and one pound of loaf sugar; tie over or cork the jar to exclude the air.

Conserved Pine Apples.

Break off the top and stalk of the pine apple, cut the fruit into slices about one-fifth of an inch in thickness; put the slices into an earthen jar, at the bottom of which has been previously put a layer of powdered lump sugar, about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Place on this stratum of sugar, a layer of the slices of the fruit, then put another layer of sugar, and so on; lastly, put the jar up to the neck into a saucepan of boiling water, and keep the water boiling for about half an hour, or till the sugar is completely dissolved, taking care to remove the scum that rises on the surface; tie over the mouth of the jar with a wet bladder, or keep it well corked.

Conserved Pears.

Put peeled pears in a stone pan with water; let them simmer till they are soft; skim them, and when cold simmer them for about ten minates in a syrup made of three parts by measure, of water, and one by weight of loaf sugar: let them remain in the syrup till the next day; then pour off the syrup from the pears, simmer them again for about ten minutes, and repeat the simmering in the syrup three or four times successively. They are usually colored red by powdered cochineal, a small portion of which is added during the boiling process. Some persons add cinnamon, and other spices, and a portion of port wine. If the pears be not intended to keep, they may be simmered till done in a syrup, composed of one pound of sugar and three pints and a half of water.

Conservation of recent fruits, by means of sugar, in a solid form.

The name of *candid fruits*, or *confits*, is given to such substances as are preserved by means of sugar in a solid state, so that the whole substance is impregnated and covered with sugar, in a crystalline, or solid state.

Candid Orange, or Lemon Peel.

Soak Seville orange peel, well cleaned from the pulp, in several waters, till it loses its bitterness; cut it into thin slips, simmer them in a syrup composed of two parts, by weight, of lump sugar, and one of water, and continue the simmering till they are become tender, and nearly transparent. Then take them out, put them aside for about twenty-four hours; and simmer them again in a sufficient quantity of a syrup composed of six ounces, by measure, of water, and one pound of loaf sugar, and continue the simmering till the sugar candies about the pan and peel. Now lay them separately on a wire sieve to drain; sift finely powdered sugar over them, whilst still hot, and put them to dry in a warm stove.

Candied lemon peel may be prepared in the same manner.

19th Congress...1st Session.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, April 3.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

The House of Representatives was entirely occupied with the discussion of the constitutional question, after some very brief preliminary business, among which was the resolution offered on the preceeding day by Mr. *Bartlett*, of N. Hampshire, in reference to the removal of the Navy station from Philadelphia. An amendment having been made to the resolution, as to any measures which may have been adopted, the resolution, in its amended form, was agreed to.

The constitutional amendments were then discussed; the principal speakers being Messrs. *Trimble*, *Henry*, and *T. P. Moore*, of Kentucky, *Vance*, of Ohio, and Mr. *McDuffie*.—Mr. *Webster*, and Mr. *Buchanan*, of Pennsylvania, said a few words with a view to bring the discussion to a close; and finally, on motion of Mr. *Webster*, the Committee rose, and were discharged from the further consideration of the resolution. Mr. *Saunders*, of N. Carolina, then moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the question was then taken on each resolution separately, the ayes and noes being called on the two first resolutions.

On the first resolution, taking the election from the House, the vote was—ayes 138, noes 52. On the second resolution, providing for an uniform system of voting by districts, the ayes were 91, noes 101. The third resolution, which provides for a select committee, was carried—ayes 113. A committee of 24 members was then ordered to be appointed.

TUESDAY, April 4.—In the Senate yesterday the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, that no person who has been twice elected President of the U. States shall again be eligible, was read the third time, and passed—Ayes 32. Noes 7. The bill giving the right of pre-emption to certain settlers in the Territory of Florida, and the bill amending the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, were engrossed for a third reading.

The House of Representatives yesterday ordered the bill to erect a Penitentiary in this City, and a Jail in Alexandria, to a third reading.—The bill appropriates $40,000 for the former, and $10,000 for the latter object. A memorial was presented by Mr. *Mercer*, from the Central Committee on the subject of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which, after some discussion, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The various resolutions to amend the constitution were referred to the select committee of 24 members, as well as two new propositions—one offered by Mr. *Livingston*, of Louisiana, and the other by Mr. *Stevenson*, of Virginia.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to take up the subject of the Panama Mission; but, at the request of Mr. *McLane*, of Delaware, rose immediately, in order that an amendment, offered by him, might be printed before the discussion commenced. Another amendment offered by Mr. *Forsyth*, was likewise ordered to be printed.

An interesting communication on the subject of surveys, and another in relation to public lots in this city, were received, in a message from the President of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, April 5.—In the Senate, the bill granting pre-emption rights to certain settlers in the Territory of Florida, and the bill amending the act concerning the collection of duties on imposts and tonnage, were yesterday read the third time, and passed. The Committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to repeal the duty on imported salt.

The passage of several bills, and the disposal of other routine business, occupied the House of Representatives yesterday until near one o'clock, when the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the subject of the Mission of Panama, when Messrs. *McLane*, of Delaware, and *Powell*, of Va. delivered their sentiments on the mission. Mr. *Webster* said a few words, and Mr. *Buchanan*, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution declaratory of our policy, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Mercer* introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for copies of certain depositions relative to slaves. Mr. [illegible]*gton*, of South Carolina, offered a resolution on the subject of amending the Constitution, which was referred to the Select Committee of twenty-four. And on motion of Mr. *Isacks*, of Tennessee, the Committee on Roads and Canals had the subject referred to them of a Canal round the Muscle shoal in the Tennessee river.

Among the bills passed was one to provide for the erection of a Penitentiary in this city.

THURSDAY, April 6.—In the Senate yesterday, the resolution denying the power of the Executive to appoint public ministers, and the resolution proposing to exclude members of Congress from being appointed to civil offices, were made the order of the day for Monday next. The bill making an appropriation of $60,000 for the purpose of removing obstructions in the river Savannah was ordered to be engrossed a third reading. The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business.

The House of Representatives had, yesterday, very little business before them, excepting the Mission to Panama. On this question, Messrs. *Wickliffe*, of Ohio, and *Carson*, of North Carolina, spoke against the resolution as reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, & Mr. *Wood*, of New-York, in its favor.—Mr. *Rives* moved to amend the amendment offered by Mr. *McLane*, and with a view to have his amendment printed before he addressed the committee on the subject, moved that the committee rise. The amendment was then ordered to be printed, and Mr. *Rives* is entitled to the floor to-day.

FRIDAY, April 7.—In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced by Mr. *Benton*, to authorize the President of the United States to sell certain lead, the property of the United States, in the State of Missouri. The bill for removing obstructions in, and deepening the channel of the harbor of Mobile, was ordered to a third reading.

After a few minutes spent in receiving reports of Committees, the House of Representatives, yesterday, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when the subject of the Mission to Panama was again taken up for consideration. The Committee was then addressed by Messrs. *Trent*, of Louisiana, & *Buckner*, of Kentucky, in favor of the mission; and by Messrs. *Rives*, of Virginia, and *Hamilton*, of South-Carolina, against it. Some resolutions were offered by Mr. *Markley*, of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the message of Mr. Monroe.

Mr. *Hamilton* will resume his remarks to-day, unless the House should take up private business, which has the priority.

SATURDAY, April 8.—In the Senate, the Judiciary Bill from the House of Representatives was yesterday the subject of consideration all day. The amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee, changing the arrangement of the Circuits, so as to place Ohio and Kentucky in the same Circuit, was agreed to by a large majority. The discussion was chiefly on the amendment. The bill for removing obstructions in the Harbor of Mobile was passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives were engaged yesterday, being one of the days on which private business has the preference, in the discussion of the claims of the State of Massachusetts for services rendered by the militia of the State during the late war, but the Committee rose without coming to any decision.

Mr. *Eastman*, of New-Hampshire, offered a joint resolution providing, as an amendment to the constitution, that no person shall hold the office of Judge of any Court of the United States after he shall have attained the age of 70 years. Mr. *Bradley*, of Vermont, offered a resolution to refer the subject of the Massachusettes claim to the President. The subject of a survey from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie, with a view to the continuance of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was, on motion of Mr. *Orr*, of Pennsylvania, referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals; and on motion of Mr. *Jennings*, of Indiana, to the subject of surveying and marking the boundary line between the territory of Michigan and the State of Indiana, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

We have just received the Mexican paper "Aguila Mexicana," down to the 17th of Feb. The principal topic in the Mexican capital was the invasion of the Island of Cuba, by the Joint forces of Mexico and Colombia. A committee of the Mexican Senate, to whom the subject had been referred, had ascertained that the executive branch deemed it expedient or even indispensable, and the means of the Union adequate to it; and they accordingly reported to the Senate two resolutions; one that the Executive should be authorised to form, in conjunction with the Republic of Colombia, a military expedition, to assist the inhabitants

Cuba to achieve their independence: the other, that in case of success, care should be taken to establish in the Island "a national representation upon the basis of the public law of the new republics of America.

[*Nat. Gaz*

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, April 15, 1826.

Our readers will not be a little surprised to perceive in the Star of to-day an account of a duel fought between Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, and Mr. Randolph, U. States Senator. We think it is time for Congress to adjourn, since the members can find no other way of employing their time than publicly abusing and insulting one another in the Hall of Congress, and settling it by setting themselves up as a target to be shot at.—From Mr. Clay who has lately been promoted to a conspicuous seat in our cabinet, we should have looked for a better example. Instead of being one of those men who should endeavor to suppress a practice so degrading to society, we find him the first to countenance it.

After being favored with a few weeks of mild and pleasant weather, during which vegetation progressed to a surprising degree, the wind got round to N. W. during the last week and we experienced two or three days very cold weather for this season of the year attended with several severe frosts.

The Rev. John Kerr will preach in the Court-House to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Ra- venscroft will pay his annual visit to Christ's Church, Elizabeth-City, on the 4th Saturday and Sunday of the present month.

From the B American of Monday.

THE DUEL.—The opening of yesterday's southern mail produced no little excitement, when it was ascertained by the letters received that a duel had been fought near Washington, on Saturday afternoon, between Mr. CLAY, Secretary of State, and Mr. RANDOLPH, of the U. S. Senate. We have seen a letter from Washington, to a gentleman in this city, which thus details the cause and particulars of this event.

WASHINGTON, April 8,
6½ o'clock, P. M.

Since 4½ o'clock, the city has been in an uproar. The news has just arrived that Mr. Secretary CLAY, accompanied by General Jesup, J. S. Johnson of Louisiana, and Dr. Hunt,—and Mr. Senator RANDOLPH, with Col. Tatnall of Georgia, and Col. Hamilton of S. Carolina, went out to fight at 4 o'clock. They fought at 20 feet—Mr. Clay fired twice, and Mr. Randolph, on the second round, fired in the air, and then offered his hand to Mr. Clay. It is said, that on the second fire Mr. Clay struck Mr. Randolph's clothes, and it is believed Mr. R. wore a frock, or his large drab coat. Had any thing serious occurred, several duels would have taken place. Mr. R. in a four hours speech yesterday, (alluding to Mr. Clay,) *called him a black leg, and went on in a violent strain—but was not called to order.*"

Another letter of same date says—"They (Messrs. Clay and Randolph) took their stand at eight paces. Randolph's pistol went off by accident, before the word. Clay fired and ripped the lining off his waistcoat. They then took fresh pistols—Clay fired a second time and missed—Randolph discharged his pistol in the air, and tendered Clay his hand, which, at the suggestion of the seconds, was received, and thus the affair ended.

"Messrs M'Duffie, Trimble & Vance have thus far had no explanations. What the nexspaper publications will produce, time must determine."

From Liverpool.

The packet ship William Byrnes at New-York, has brought Liverpool papers and letters to the 9th ult. inclusive. It will be gratifying to learn that a favorable turn in commercial affairs had taken place. The Liverpool Adv. of the 9th ult. says:—"Since our last, a great improvement has taken place in the commercial world. The gradual revival of confidence, joined with the general impression that the prices of produce are or have been at the lowest, are the best assurances that this improvement is not transitory. We understand that the sum required for Liverpool, from the amount to be advanced by the Bank of England, will be £300,000. The deputation from Manchester, have named 500,000, and that from Glasgow £300,000.

The project of a grand Ship Canal from London to Portsmouth was to be brought under the consideration of the British parliament this session. The distance measured is exactly seventy-five miles; thirty-seven of which are on the tide-level. The summit level will extend twenty miles. The expense is estimated at three millions and a half pounds sterling; the annual revenue at five hundred thousand pounds. The Canal is to hold 28 feet depth of water, to be 100 feet wide at the bottom, and 150 feet wide at the top. Large ships will be transported by means of steam in twelve hours from Spithead to the Thames, and lighter vessels in half that time. The projector estimates that 10,000 vessels will use the canal annually, the expense to the owners of which will be 5s 10d. per ton. The remainder of the revenue will arise from newly created trade, and localities. The expense for conduct and repairs will not exceed £40,000 a year.

An explosion of one of the Gas Works in London has taken place. It resembled an earthquake, set the building on fire and destroyed it; three or four lives were lost.

A vessel with 3000 sovereigns, and £100 in silver, on board, destined for the bank of Scotland, was lost off Winterton. The passengers were saved.

A man in France, condemned to death for the murder of his father and his sister, was ordered to be led barefooted, and his face covered with a black veil to the place of execution, there to have his right hand and head cut off.

Fall of the Castle of Callao.—We have at length the gratification to announce the surrender of the Castle of Callao, the *last hold* of Spanish despotism on the American continent, to the Patriot arms. This auspicious intelligence, which will no doubt have the effect to hasten the recognition of the independence of the S. American republics by Spain, was received last night by the arrival of the schooner Betsey, captain Hunter, in 26 days from Carthagena. We learn from the supercargo of the Betsey, that the day before sailing the news was brought to Carthagena by a vessel from Chagres, and in consequence a grand salute was fired and a general rejoicing took place during the whole day and succeeding night, which continued when he sailed.

A letter to the Editors of the Baltimore American, dated Washington April 5, states that "Captain FINCH will sail in the Lexington sloop of war from New-York, for the Cost of Brazil, in fifteen or twenty days. A frigate and another sloop will follow, as soon as they can be got ready."

CHARLES BANKHEAD, Esq. Secretary to the British Legation, and lady, arrived at New-York on Thursday last, in the packet ship Hudson, from London.

Capt. JOHN CLEVES SYMMES has arrived at New-York, where he intends giving a short course of lectures explanatory of his Theory.

Mr. Fulton, of North Carolina, has been engaged at a salary of $5,000 per annum, as civil engineer of the State of Georgia.

A gentleman arrived in Washington City from St. Louis, informs of the death of ALEXANDER M. NAIR, United States Agent for the Osage Indians, and late Governor of the State of Missouri.

Georgetown, Kentucky, March 24.—We learn from a gentleman who left Frankfort early yesterday morning, that the case of Beauchamp (the supposed murderer of Col. Sharp) was before the Grand Jury of Franklin County, who, it was supposed, would find a true bill against him some time during the day, & he would be put upon trial.

Extract of a letter dated Havana, March 9th, 1826.

"I witnessed the sailing of a large Spanish fleet a few days ago; great preparations are making for the reception of the patriots, but this place will be the only seat of bloodshed; the resistance will be limited."

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Patriot mentions, as a striking illustration of the growing importance of that village, that ground in the vicinity, and bordering on the Canal, which, a few years since, was a perfect quagmire, has recently been let for five or six dollars the foot, on leases of ten years.

Incledon, the singer, died at Worcester, on the 11th Feb. after some weeks illness. He had, for the last three years been in a declining state.

Count Romanzoff, Chancellor of the European Empire, died about the middle of January at St. Petersburg. He was one of the most liberal patrons of science and art in Europe. It was at his expense that Otto Von Kotzebue performed his voyage round the world.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD, the London banker, is said to have imported from France, during a single week in February, nearly six hundred thousand SOVEREIGNS!

The total value of merchandize imported into the U. States in the year ending 30th Sept. last was $96,340,075, of which the amount of $49,539,174, (upwards of one half,) was imported into New-York.

At Ceara, Brazil, up to the last of Jan. the most distressing scarcity existed.—Domestic animals of all description were generally devoured by the famishing inhabitants. But no money or means to pay for provisions.

It was reported at La Guayra, March 17th, that the priests and friars had again manifested their indignation to all foreigners and freemasons residing in Colombia. The report states the conspiracy was of so serious a nature that two priests had been imprisoned in consequence.

Boston, April 1.—A gentleman left Boston the present week, proceeded to New-York, transacted business there for seven hours, and returned to this city, having been absent only fifty-nine hours. He took the Citizen's Line of stages at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, took passage in the Washington steam boat, arrived in New-York, returned in the Washington, and arrived in Boston on Thursday evening.

Six per cent. Stock of 1815.—The National Journal of the 7th inst. contains a notice from the Treasury Department to the holders of this stock, of the reduction of $7,500,000, that so much of the principal as remains unredeemed, with the interest due thereon, will be paid on the first day of July next. A surrender of the certificates will be required at the time of redemption, and the interest thereon will cease and determine on the 30th of June, 1826.

The City Council of Savannah, on the memorial of the ladies of that City, in relation to the cultivation of the Mulberry tree, for the purpose of introducing the silk-worm, reported in favor of granting four lots for the purpose, to be considered the property of the City.

We understand that the Bunker Hill Monument is to be built of beautiful granite, from a quarry in Quincy. It is to be conveyed to the shore, a distance of three miles, on the railway, about to be erected there, and to be transported thence to Charlestown, by water.

[*Boston Patriot.*

John Carroll was hung in Jackson county, Florida, in Jan. last, for the murder of Mrs. Elvira B. H. Northrop, being the first execution that has taken place in that territory since its cession to the United States.

It is stated in the Philadelphia papers, that Capt. JAMES BIDDLE, of that place, is appointed to the command of the U. States squadron about to sail for the protection of our commerce off the coast of Brazil. He will sail in the frigate Macedonian, and be accompanied by two sloops of war.

The Milton Gazette states, that the Ticket which drew the $5,000 dollars in the Oxford Academy Lottery, lately drawn in this city, remained unsold in the hands of R. L. Cook, Esq. Postmaster at Hillsborough.

A late arrival at Boston from Smyrna has brought intelligence of the death of the Rev. Mr. *Fiske*, the American Missionary in Palestine.

Queer Typographical Blunder.—In a late report of Legislative proceedings, published in the Boston Palladium, mention is made of a "bill for the relief of poor *debators*."—Such a bill would not be altogether untimely.

[*Nantucket Inq.*

How to get rid of a Friend.—A London paper recommends the following simple remedy against that complaint, a troublesome acquaintance "If he is poor, lend him some money: if he is rich, ask him to lend you some: Both methods are effectual."

It is said that Cooper, the novelist, received $5,000 for the copy right of the "*Last of the Mohicans.*" Such is the unprecedented demand for the work, that every copy has been sold, and the publishers have come to the determination of publishing a *stereotype* edition.

Extract of a letter dated Port-au Prince, March 11.

"We have the pleasure to inform you that the President has refused to ratify the treaty lately negotiated between France and this country.—One of the reasons for rejecting it was, that there was no definite period fixed for the termination of the half duties, when the understanding with the Baron Mârbaw was, that they were to cease when the sum of money agreed upon was fully paid up. We have not been able to ascertain whether they are to continue to enjoy the half duties or not, but are rather inclined to believe they will be permitted to enjoy them for the years of payment.

"The flag covering the property will not be listened to. No property except the growth and product of France to be admitted on half duties; and exports to enjoy it must be the avails of French merchandize, imported direct from and in vessels of that country, which the President contends is the spirit of the royal ordinance."

During the debate on the Amendment of the Constitution, last Saturday, the Nat. Intelligencer states, that Mr. M'Duffie rose "to put an enquiry to Mr. Trimble, which resulted in a personal conversation, of no pleasant nature, which the Reporter refrains from giving at this time."

The Baltimore Patriot contains the following letter:

Extract of a letter from a first rate source to a merchant in Baltimore, dated

LONDON, 13th Feb. 1826.

Government has just received a despatch from Russia, stating that they will be compelled to declare war against Turkey to prevent a result of the Army—it is hoped, however, that through the mediation of Great Britain and France, the Porte will be induced to acknowledge the independence of Greece, and thus prevent a war. This is not generally known; be it as it may, things appear far from settled.

From Lord Liverpool's Speech, it is thought the Corn Law will not be brought forward soon, I think it likely an alteration will take place, as ministers cannot well oppose such a measure, when their new commercial regulations are going into effect.

The following anecdote, which illustrates very forcibly the condition of the soldiers of a despotic government, is from the Paris Etoile of the 23d Jan.

It is said that during the revolt at St. Petersburgh, the promoters of it wished to make the soldiers cry, "Long live Constantine! long live the Constitution!" The soldiers not knowing who or what the Constitution was, shewed much reluctance to cry out in its favor—when the instigators, put to their trumps, exclaimed that it was Constantine's wife, whereupon the soldiers began to shout out lustily, "Live Constantine! live the Constitution!"

From Brazil—Bahia papers to January 23, have been received at Boston. The paper of Jan 19, contains a decree of the Brazilian Emperor, declaring war against the United Provinces of Rio la Plata, dated December 10, and also a long manifesto, justifying the proceedings of the Court of Brazil towards the government of La Plata, and explaining the motives of the declaration of war.

Extract of a letter received in Salem, dated

"RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 13.—The Emperor has ordered the line of battle ship to be prepared to receive him, with all his family and suite, on the 3d proximo, when he intends embarking on a visit to Bahia for a short time. His absenting himself at the present period, is considered very unadvisable. We have no late accounts from the River Plate. We are looking with great anxiety for intelligence both from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, respecting their hostile movements."

Extract of a letter from London, of the 14th Feb.

The Emperor of Austria will shortly abdicate in favor of his second son, his eldest being an idiot, and retire to Florence to pass the remainder of his days. I do not think that the government here are easy about Russia. Its great army, and the public opinion in favor of Greece, with the plunder of Constantinople as an incentive to these prætorian bands, may finally force Nicholas from the observance of his brother's policy."

English Dictionary.—Noah Webster, Esq author of the spelling book, has given notice in the eastern newspapers, that he has completed a Dictionary of our language "at the expense of twenty years of labor, and thirty thousand dollars in money." He mentions that he made a visit to England, partly with a view to ascertain the real state of the language, and there discovered that no book whatever was considered and received in that country as a standard of orthœpy.

Ah, ye who grasp at the cup of bliss—pause! Ye who roll in the full tide of happiness—reflect! Ye who sink beneath the pressure of adversity—endure! Remember that pleasure is the poisoned cup, teeming with destruction—that happiness resembles the uncertain sunshine of an April morning—that adversity is the school for softening the heart. If thy reliance rests on beauty; behold the fading produce of the garden's pride—if on riches, time will quickly snatch them from thee—if on power, gaze on the mouldering dust of Kings and Emperors, and learn to be humble. Let virtue rear her temple in thy heart—'tis a foundation that will not quickly pass away—neglect her monitions and she flieth from before thy face—obey her, and she supporteth thee forever: Fix thy choice upon her basis, thou wilt find a shield against danger; a safeguard against despair—not the adder in the path; not the tiger in the thicket—not the point of the sword, or thunder of the cannon can appal thee. Virtue, even in distress, can assume a dignity that will awe the dastard that dares attack its loveliness. Peace dwelleth in the soul that is at rest—content reigneth only where passion hath no dominion.

A. B.

MUCH SPEAKING.—It has become a serious subject of complaint that our legislators talk too much, both in Congress and our state Legislatures. Some of the speeches in Congress cost the nation some thousands of dollars, and are not worth fifty cents—they have no other object or effect than a mere display of the eloquence of the speaker. No man can be justified in occupying the time of a legislative assembly for any other purpose than the ascertainment of truth and the just purposes of legislation. Long set speeches are getting some what out of fashion we believe in this country. In the British Parliament the long dull speakers are not listened to: when they attempt to hold forth, a universal hemming and talking commences, and all attempts to restore order are useless. The practice has obtained to considerable extent in Congress.—Nothing else will stop the mouths of some long winded, tedious spouters.

[*Kennebec Journal.*

Anecdote.—A fresh imported Irishman, on his first shooting excursion, shot a bird and seeing something fall, went to the foot of the tree, where he picked up a frog, (supposing it to be the bird) and put it in his pocket. The frog kept such a continual kicking, that his companion asked him what made his bird kick so? Och! said Pat, I shot all the feathers off, and the poor thing is cold.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	48	56	52
Monday,	50	50	50
Tuesday,	54	54	46
Wednesday,	38	38	41
Thursday,	38	38	53
Friday,	52	52	60

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

APRIL 15, 1826.

ARRIVED.

10th, Schr. Boston Packet, Webb, from Montego Bay, with rum, sugar, coffee and logwood to Leml. C. Moore & Co. and S. Charles.

" Schr. May Flower, Whiting, from Martinique via Auguilla, with salt to Wright & Williams.

11th, Schr. Cranberry, Harding, from St. Martins, with sugar, molasses and rum to A. Fobes, jun.

CLEARED.

8th, Sloop Providence, Luther, for Martinique and a market, with staves and shingles by A. Fobes, jun.

To-day, new schr. Eliza Richmond, Richmond, for Barbadoes and a market, with staves and shingles by B. Tisdale.

DEPARTED.

To-day, Schr. Leviathan, Ward, for Boston, staves by Wm. & H. Moore.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets every first and third Monday night in Elizabeth-City.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schr. Cranberry from St. Martins

21 Hogsheads prime Molasses,
1000 lbs. Sugar

For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

An Apprentice Wanted.

An industrious, well disposed lad of a respectable family, from 14 to 16 years age, will be taken as an apprentice to the printing business if immediate application be made at this Office. It is necessary that he should read well, and write a fair hand. Strict attention will be paid to his morals.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

FROM THE LADIES' GARLAND.

MAN.

The following beautiful poem is copied from a MS. of a very old date, in the possession of a gentleman, who has kindly forwarded it for the "Truth Teller."—The Editor believes he has seen it in print, and thinks it is by Sir John Davies; but not having that author's works at hand, he cannot say positively.

Like as the damask rose you see,
Or like the blossom on a tree,
Or like the dainty flower in May,
Or like the morning to the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonas had,—
Even such is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and cut, and so is done—
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes, and man he dies.

Like to the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like a tale that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearl'd dew of May,
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of a Swan:
Even such is man that lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The grass withers, the tale is ended,
The bird is flown, the dew's ascended,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The Swan's near death, man's life is done.

Like to the bubble in the brook,
Or in a glass much like a look,
Or like the shuttle in weaver's hand,
Or like the writings on the sand,
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of the stream;
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death!
The bubble's out, the look's forgot,
The shuttle's flung, the writings blot,
The thought is past, the dream is gone,
The waters glide, man's life is done.

Like to an arrow from the bow,
Or like swift course of water flow,
Or like that time 'twixt flood and ebb,
Or like the spider's tender web,
Or like a race, or like a goal,
Or like the dealing of a dole,
Even such is man, whose brittle state
Is always subject unto fate:
The arrow's shot, the flood soon spent,
The time no time, the web soon rent,
The race soon run, the goal soon won,
The dole soon dealt, man's life soon done.

Like to the light'ning from the sky,
Or like a post that soon doth die,
Or like a quaver in a song,
Or like a journey three days long,
Or like the snow when summer's come,
Or like the pear or like the plum;
Even such is man, who heaps up sorrow,
Lives but this day, and dies to-morrow:
The light'ning's past, the post must go,
The song is short, the journey so,
The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall,
The snow dissolves, and so must all.

Mode of dying Cotton Nunkin color.

M. HESS, of Zurich, gives the following process for dying Nankin color:—Boil leaves of the willow in very clear water, afterwards pass the decoction through a linen cloth strainer, and add isinglass till the liquor is entirely limpid. The willow leaves, besides the coloring matter which they contain have still the property of tan, a property that would weaken the coloring matter, and render it unsolid if isinglass was not added to this preparation. This water can serve to dye thread or cotton stuffs, and the shades of it can be varied, at pleasure. To render this dye more perfect the stuffs will be soaked in a wash of nitrous acid covered with water; which renders the color more brilliant, and prevents it from turning pale. Besides the beauty of this color, the process is so simple and gives so fine a dye, that any one can prepare it without the assistance of a dyer.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, April 15, 1826.

Bacon—7 a 8 cents per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 50.
Do. Apple—60 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 100
Do. New-England, 42 a 45.
Gin—Country, 45.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per lb. 5 $7.
Whiskey—35 a 38 cts.
Corn—per bushel 75 a 80 cents.
Wheat—60 a 62½ cts.—none.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 25 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—8 a 9 cts. per pound.
Coffee—17 a 18 cts.
Flour—new per bbl. $6 50 a 7.
Lard—per pound, 8 a 10 cts.
Meal—per bushel, $1.
Molasses—per gallon, 30 cts.
Pork—fresh, none.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 55 a 60 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, 75 cts.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

JUST RECEIVED.

40 bbls. Mountain Flour,
20 do. Alexandria superfine do.
10 do. Cross Middlings,
10 do. Family do.
10 do. Baltimore Howard do.

And in Store,

New Orleans sugar, molasses,
Rum, whiskey, brandy, soap,
Candles and New-York mess and Cargo pork.

For sale low for Cash.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, April 1. *Tf*

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeably to an order of Court passed at March Term 1826, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Pasquotank county, will be sold on the 20th of April next, on a credit of six months, at the late residence of *William C. George*, deceased, the Plantation whereon he resided, containing 300 acres in a good state of cultivation. The purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Geo. W. Boyd. *Guardian.*

march 11. *Tt*

State of North-Carolina.

Thomas Gordan vs. Isaac L. Wilroy. } Camden county Court February Term, 1826.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

"Levied on the Lands of Isaac L. Wilroy, &c."

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaac L. Wilroy the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that the said Isaac L. Wilroy have notice in the Elizabeth-City Star that unless he appear at the next Term of the said Court to be held for the County of Camden, at the Court House in Camden on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead to said attachment final judgment will be entered up against him.

Teste,

M. S. Lewis, Clk.

February 25. *Nt*

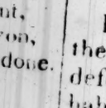
Land for sale

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

THE PLANTATION

whereon he now lives, situated in the County of Perquimons, on the S W. side of Little River, 4 miles from its mouth, containing about 200 Acres, 180 of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. It has on it a Dwelling House 30 feet long and 32 wide, well finished, a good Barn and other Out Houses.

ALSO—



A Store House, with a Ware and Smoke-House, about half a mile from the Dwelling. The stand for a Store is thought to be as good as any country stand in the District. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence.

William Reed.

January 23. *Tf.*

☞ The editor of the Elizabeth-City Star will publish this till forbid, and forward his account to me for payment. W. R.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

County House Tavern.

The Subscriber having leased the County House Tavern at Camden Court-House, for a term of eight years, has recently built an addition to it 28 by 16 feet, and made five bed rooms above stairs, informs the public that it is now open for the reception of company. Every exertion will be made by him to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

He has a sufficiency of good stables and ostlers.

Mal W. Bonshall.

Camden C. House, Jan. 28 *Bt*

SALT and POTATOES

3000 bushels heavy Turks Island SALT,

AND

150 bushels POTATOES.

For sale by

Mathew Cluff.

march 18.

W B RICE

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

JUST RECEIVED

and intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds.

Among which are—

Salmon Radish,
Early short top scarlet do.
Early sugar loaf Cabbage,
Early York do.
Battersea do.
Drumhead do.
Brown Dutch Lettuce,
Ice do.
Curled Cress,
Curled Parsley,
White solid Celery,
Blood Beets,
Orange Carrots,
Parsnips,
Early Peas, &c &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, *Agent.*

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 18.

Elizabeth-City Academy.

The exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday next, the 6th of March under the superintendance of Mr. Philip B. Wiley.

Terms of Tuition as follows:

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, } $3 pr quar.
For Reading Writing Arithmetic English Grammar and Geography, } $5 pr do.
Languages - - - $7 50 pr do.

Payable in advance. For entrance apply to the subscriber.

By order

Benj. Sutton, *Sec'y*

Elizabeth City, march 4. *Tf*

State of North-Carolina,

Pasquotank County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1826.

Caleb White, Admr. de bonis non, vs. William Overman. } ATTACHMENT.

In this case it appearing to the court that the Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star two months that unless the said William Overman appear and plead to issue at the next term of the worshipful court to be holden for said county on the first Monday in June next, that judgment will be taken against him by default.

Charles Grice, Clk.

Elizabeth-City, March 25. *Nt*

RECEIVED

Per Schr. Philinda from Gaudaloupe and for sale by the Subscriber

35 puncheons of good retailing Molasses.

A. FOBES, Jun.

march 18.

HERRINGS.

20 barrels cut Herrings

Just received and for sale by

A. FOBES, Jun.

March 25.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Elizabeth-City, the 1st of April 1826, which if not taken out before the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office.

Abner Burgess, Nancy Coleman, Rhoda Chapman, John Cowan, Samuel Dyer, Elijah Douglass, Thomas Elliott, Capt. Cranston Evans, Capt. Ezra Fuller, Capt. Goshen Gibbs, Capt. Ezekiel Harding 2, David Harrell, Capt Peleg B. Hart, Calvin Higgs, Darices Hovey, Thomas P. Hutcherson, Ansil Lumbard 3, Williams & Messinger 4, William Messinger 2, Leonard Martin, Alexander Meiekon, Nathan Overton, John Owen 2, Richard Pool, Ann Pendleton, Sarah Perry, John & Mary Rankhorn, Penelope Ann Russell, R. H. Ramsey, Dean Sears, Pheneaus Spears, Mary Sawyer, The Sheriff of Pasquotank, Eben. Tuck, Capt. Reuben Tripp, William Thomas, Asa Vinal, Wm. L. Vinal, John Webb 2, Abraham Whitten 2, Parker West, Timothy Ward.

I. Fearing, P. M

Elizabeth-City, April 1. *Bt*

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received and for sale

39 Puncheons retailing molasses,
10 bbls. of family Shads,
10 do. do. cut Herrings,
10 do. Tar,
5 do. Rosin,
3 do. Spirits Turpentine.

A. FOBES, jun.

April 7.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale

95 barrels of Tar and 20 Hhds of prime retailing Molasses.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

April 1.

For Sale.

The House and Lot where the Subscribers now reside, on Road-street, opposite the Store occupied by A. L. Cocke and next door to the Post Office, being a corner lot, and one of the most eligible stands for a retailing store in this town. The lot is 54 feet in front and 208 feet deep; a good kitchen, a well of most excellent water at the door, and a well cultivated garden on the rear of the lot which produces any kind of vegetables that is propagated.—A further description is deemed superfluous, as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises.

As we intend removing to N. York on selling the above premises, we shall offer for sale a Negro Woman and four children from the ages of one month to 7 years—also, a likely negro Boy, about 13 years of age. For terms apply to the Subscribers.

John & Abigail Cock

Elizabeth-City, march 25. *Tf.*

NOTICE.

The subscriber at March Term, 1826, of Pasquotank County Court, qualified as administrator to the estate of *Peleg B. Hart*, dec.

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated agreeable to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

April 1.

PROPOSALS

BY JAMES A. PATTERSON,

For publishing in the town of Fayetteville, a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of the

North-Carolina Journal,

TO BE EDITED BY

JOHN A. CAMERON.

PROSPECTUS.

To a reading and intelligent community, it is deemed unnecessary to make an apology for calling their attention to the prospectus of a new publication like that of a newspaper. If that which we design publishing, and to which we respectfully invite public notice, be worthy of patronage, we shall confidently hope to receive it: if otherwise, as we shall not merit, so neither shall we expect it.

The *North-Carolina Journal*, will, it is hoped, be found an useful vehicle of correct and interesting information to all classes of readers in the community: The Merchant, the Agriculturalist, the Politician, the man of science and the public scholar, will each find something to interest, instruct or amuse him. The earliest and most correct commercial intelligence which our means of information will afford to us, shall be given, and we shall enrich our columns with such essays on Agriculture, as shall be deemed most judicious. Every aid which we can give the subject of Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures when they are encouraged by Constitutional means, we shall most readily and cheerfully impart, but we are decidedly hostile to that system which would build up one branch of industry at the expence of others, or tax one part of the country for the benefit of another.

While we open our columns and invite free and full discussion on all subjects connected with the interests and happiness of society, it must be distinctly understood, that they are never to be defiled by any thing impure, irreligious, immoral or personal. We shall ourselves, on all proper occasions, speak of public men & public measures, with perfect freedom, but shall be careful never to wound the sensibility of private character.

Educated in profound veneration for the Federal Constitution, our regard for it has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. It is truly the sheet anchor of our political safety, and we shall ever cling to it with unceasing affection through every vicissitude. While it is administered in the spirit in which it was conceived, it cannot fail to secure to us peace and happiness at home and respectability abroad; but we are emphatically hostile to that latitudinarian interpretation which would make it mean any thing or nothing, as ambition policy or convenience might suggest. We are willing to allow a liberal exposition of the powers that are delegated, but shall ever raise our voice against the exercise of powers *not* granted.

With respect to the present administration we have only to say, that we shall judge of it by its fruits, while it aims at the honor and happiness of the country, and makes the Constitution its polar star, we shall award it the meed of our humble applause; but watching its course with the jealous eyes of freemen, we shall not fail to notice, and to mark with *sufficient distinctness* every aberration from that line which we think should be pursued.

It shall be a principal aim and design in the *Journal* to assert the claims which the state of N Carolina has to a distinguished rank in the scale of the Union, arising from the considerations of her character, her mental, moral, and physical strength. In pursuance of this we shall endeavor to develope her resources, to demonstrate her capabilities, to make a faithful and just exhibition of her various claims to distinction, and to arouse the dormant spirit of her pride which has too long slumbered.

These are the leading subjects which our intended publication has in view. We wish to have a paper *devotedly* North Carolinian—breathing the same spirit which animated the patriots of Mecklenburg in 1775. We are attached to no men or set of men, and acknowledge no party but that of our country. If a generous public will uphold us in our undertaking we shall endeavor to answer their just expectations.

The *Journal* will be printed on an Imperial sheet with new type, and will be the largest and cheapest paper in the State.

☞ The first number of this paper will be issued on the 3d May, should the materials which are now preparing, arrive in due season.

*** Neighboring editors with whom we exchange, will oblige by giving the above an insertion or two.

March 22, 1826.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum payable in advance. No subscriptions will be received for a less period than twelve months.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds neatly executed at this *OFFICE*.